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FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

FARMERS' MARKETING AND PURCHASHING COOPERATIVES, 1863-1939

Ву

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DEC 12 1941

COOPERATIVE RESEARCH AND SERVICE DIVISION

Miscellaneous Report No. 40

August 1941

INV. '60

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FARMERS' MARKETING AND PURCHASING COOPERATIVES 1863 - 1939

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CONTENTS

	Page
Cooperative techniques developed	1
Scope of study	2
Basic data	2
Seventy-six years of organizing	4
Discontinuances of farmer cooperatives	8
Rise and fall of active associations	13
Cooperatives are long-lives	16
Average age of existing cooperatives	20
Summary	21
Appendix	24

For more than 100 years American farmers have concerned themselves with cooperation as an economic tool. They have learned much of the possibilities and limitations of this instrumentality. They have applied cooperation primarily to their marketing and purchasing activities, although substantial progress has been made in such other fields as fire insurance, irrigation, telephone communication, rural electrification, and finance.

Marketing and purchasing cooperatives, however, have been, and still are, the backbone of the farmer cooperative movement. While many influences have stimulated the formation of cooperatives, the development of efficient operating techniques has been a potent force in strengthening the movement.

COOPERATIVE TECHNIQUES DEVELOPED

Existing records for the early years of such activity indicate that the cooperative technique for turning milk into cheese and butter and disposing of these products had been fairly well worked out by 1860, and that farmers had had some experience in the cooperative marketing of grain.

During the sixties several associations were started for handling fruit and vegetables, and an organization formed at Riverhead, N. Y., began the purchase of fertilizer for its members. At the same time farmers' elevators were beginning to appear in Iowa. It was in this period that the first legislation in behalf of cooperation was put upon the statute books; laws were passed in

Michigan, Massachusetts, and Minnesota. $\underline{1}/$

Many of the 25,000 local granges chartered in the seventies by the newly established farmers' fraternity, The Patrons of Husbandry - commonly known as the Grange - were more interested in cooperative purchasing and marketing than in ritualistic ceremonies. Some of the purchasing enterprises started under Grange sponsorship continued well into the present century.

The eighties and nineties were periods during which techniques were per-

fected for the successful operation of farmers' elevators, local fruit and vegetable marketing associations, livestock shipping associations, wool pools, and associations for marketing nuts in the Pacific Coast States.

SCOPE OF STUDY

This report covers the findings from an examination of the records for the 26, 192 marketing and pur-

chasing associations in the files of the Farm Credit Administration as of December 31, 1939. The study is based entirely on the number of associations, as this is the only yard-stick available for the 77 years since the first of the living cooperatives was organized.

Not so many data are available for the associations organized and discontinued prior to 1910, as statistically would be desirable. Nevertheless, it has been possible, by weaving the fragmentary material in with the complete records, to present what is believed to be essentially a true picture, especially for the years since 1900.

Although definite information is available for the inclusion in this report of but 1,086 of the many associations formed prior to 1900, it is believed that the material roughly indicates developments up to the beginning of the current century. It seems improbable that such additional facts as may become available in the course of time will change the broad outlines of the picture 2/.

BASIC DATA

Nearly 57 percent (56.9) of the 26,192 associations had discontinued by December 31, 1939 and 43 percent were still active. Of all the associations 81.5 percent were classified as marketing enterprises and 18.5 percent as purchasing.

More than 60 percent of the total number of associations were credited

to the 12 North Central States; the four States of Winnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Illinois accounted for nearly 33 percent of all the associations. About 15 percent of the associations had been set up by farmers in the 17 States along the Atlantic Coast, about 13 percent by the farmers of the 11 Western States, and 12 percent by the farmers in the 8 South Central States (table 1).

Almost 70 percent of the 26,192 associations were, or had been, engaged in

ASSOCIATIONS OF RECORD (December 31, 1939)

Group	Number
Grain, dry beans, rice	5,628
Dairy products	4,975
Fruits, vegetables, nuts	4,092
Livestock	3,564
Cotton and products	907
Poultry, eggs	482
Wool, mohair	289
Miscellaneous	1,399
All marketing	21,336
Purchasing	4,856
Total	26, 192

^{1/} Nourse, E. G., The Legal Status of Agricultural Co-operation, 553 pp, 1928, New York. See p 40.

^{2/} As the various States undertake studies pertaining to the development of cooperation within their boundaries, additional statistical material will be available to substantiate the trends so far revealed for the country as a whole.

marketing grain, dry beans, rice; dairy products; fruits, vegetables, nuts; or livestock; while $3\frac{1}{2}$ percent of the associations had been formed by cotton growers, and a little more than 1 percent by sheepmen. The 4,856 purchasing associations constitute 18.5 percent of the total (table 1).

In the appendix of this report are tables for the number of associations organized year by year beginning with 1901, the number that discontinued each year, and the number that were active during each year. These data are tabulated by geographic divisions, leading States, as determined by number of associations, and commodity groups including the cooperative purchasing of supplies. There are also tabulations for the percentages which the discontinuances were

of the number of active associations for each year beginning with 1920, and tabulations for the 11,294 cooperatives that were operating at the close of 1939.

The 26,192 associations are considered in three ways: (1) the number organized in each year, (2) the number active, and (3) the number discontinuing. The information presented under each of these general headings includes data for geographic divisions, leading States, marketing and purchasing, with the breakdown for the marketing group.

The 11,294 associations that were active at the close of 1939 have been classified as to number of years in existence and average length of life for each group.

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SEVENTY-SIX YEARS OF ORGANIZING

The first enterprise of those included in this study was formed on Christmas night, 1863. During the remainder of the nineteenth century, 1,255 associations of record were launched. Nearly 900 of these were in the 12 North Central States, and more than 250 in the 17 States along the Atlantic coast (Appendix, table 5).

Fifty-eight percent of the 26,192 associations were formed during the 15 years 1911-25. More than 18 percent were formed before that period and more than 23 percent during the years following 1925 (fig. 1). The year of greatest activity in the matter of starting farmers' cooperatives was 1920, when 1,967 enterprises were organized, (Appendix, table 5). This was at a rate of about 5 associations for each day.

Peak years for organizing differed from east to west and from north to south. In the South Atlantic States, 1909 was the banner year, because of the establishment of 70 odd fruit associations in Florida. The formation of 49 associations in California in 1916

caused that year to be the peak for the Pacific Coast States. The peak year for New England was 1919 with 20 new associations in Maine, largely for handling apples, potatoes, and sweet corn. The organization of 1,468 cooperatives in the 12 North Central States in 1920 set the record for that area. Topnotch years for the other parts of the country were Widdle Atlantic and West South Central divisions, 1921; East South Central division, 1922; and Mountain States, 1930 (Appendix, table 5).

The peak years for some of the larger States are of interest. Wisconsin and Kansas established high records in 1919; Winnesota, Iowa, Illinois, Missouri, and Michigan in 1920; and New York in 1921 (Appendix, table 6).

Larger numbers of associations for marketing grain and dairy products were started in 1919 than in any other year. Livestock shippers were busy setting up associations in 1920 and the fruit, vegetable, and nut growers were active the following year. Texas cotton grow-

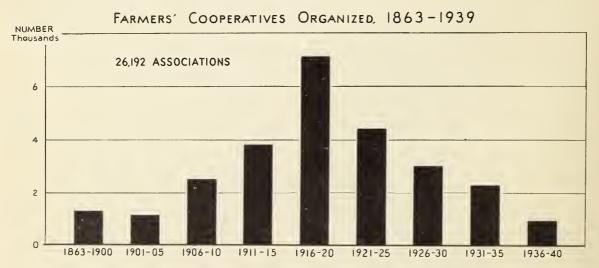


FIGURE 1. — Sixty percent of the 26,192 farmers' marketing and purchasing associations of record had been organized by the close of 1920. Twenty-seven percent of all the associations were formed during the 5 years 1916-20; 14 percent during the preceding 5-year period and nearly 17 percent during the 5 years beginning with 1921. Thus 58 percent of all the associations were set up during the 15 years, 1911-25.

COOPERAT	IVES ORGA	NIZED	
Period	Number		Percent
1863-1900	1,256		4.8
1901-05	1,099		4.2
1906-10	2,466		9.4
1911-15	3,767		14.4
1916-20	7,104		27.1
1921-25	4,381		16.7
1926-30	2,975	<i>.</i>	11.4
1931-35	2,238		8.5
1936-39	906		3.5
Total	26,192		100.0

ers made 1938 the peak year for that State by starting more than 50 associations for ginning cotton. The peak year for new purchasing associations was 1920 (Appendix, table 7).

The 10-year periods during which organizing activities were at high points are indicated by figures 3 and 4. The periods for most of the States fell between 1911 and 1926. For Minnesota and Nebraska the period was from 1911 to 1920 and for Texas from 1928 to 1937. Taking the 48 States as a unit the period was from 1914 to 1923, when more than 46 percent of all associations of record were organized.

The associations in the grain group were the first to pass through their period of maximum development, 58.7 percent of all grain cooperatives being organized in the ten years including 1911 and 1920 (fig. 4).

The organization of associations for the processing and marketing of milk has been more continuous than in the case of the other commodity groups. According to available data $\frac{3}{2}$ the period

during which the greatest activity occurred included the years 1912 to 1921, when 34 percent of these associations began operating.

The peak 10-year periods for organizing for some of the other groups were, livestock, 1915-24, when 71.5 percent of the known associations were set up; wool and mohair 1918-27, 61 percent; fruits, vegetables, nuts, 1919-28, 44 percent; poultry and eggs, 1922-31, 66 percent; and cotton, 1929-38, 39 percent (fig. 4).

It is probable that the intellectuals who from 1908 on were interested in enriching country life were responsible for the intensified organizing of cooperatives. During the twelve years beginning with 1921 approximately 52 percent of all the associations of record were started. The Country Life Commission, appointed in 1908, in its report made early in the following year, mentioned cooperation. Four years later a group of men and women including college professors, members of Congress, and outstanding farmers spent a summer in Europe studying cooperation and on their return issued optimistic reports. This same year the first of 4 annual national conferences on marketing and farm credits was held. The papers presented at the various sessions indicated much interest in cooperation. Also, in 1913 there was set up a cooperative purchasing and marketing project in the newly created Office of Markets of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The following year the Department of Agriculture's extension service was created and resulted in the appearance in rural sections of college-trained men to assist farmers in solving both their production and their economic problems. Thus many forces were at work stimulating the formation of cooperatives during this period.

Many associations for making cheese and butter were formed in the nineties, but in what years and how many is not known.

Table 1. — Farmers' Marketing and Purchasing Associations of Record by Geographic Divisions, Leading States, and Specified Groups as of December 31, 1939

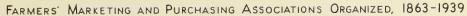
Unit 1/	Associations	
	Number	Percent
Division:		
West North Central	9,693	37.0
East North Central	6, 168	23.5
West South Central	2, 166	8.3
Pacific	1,823	7.0
South Atlantic	1,718	6.6
Mountain	1,556	5.9
Middle Atlantic	1,471	5.6
East South Central	971	3.7
New England	626	2.4
United States	26, 192	100.0
State:		
Minnesota	2,632	10.1
Wisconsin	2,383	9.1
Iowa	1,953	7.5
Illinois	1,582	6.0
North Dakota	1,232	4.7
Nebraska	1,079	4.1
Texas	1,071	4.1
Kansas	1,018	3.9
Missouri	1,010	3.9
New York	953	3.6
California	902	3.4
Michigan	807	3.1
All others	9,570	36.5
United States	26,192	100.0
Group:		
Grain, dry beans, rice	5,628	21.5
Dairy products	4,975	19.0
Fruits, vegetables, nuts.	4,092	15.6
Livestock	3,564	13.6
Cotton and products	907	3.5
Poultry, eggs	482	1.8
Wool, mohair	289	1. 1
Miscellaneous products	1,399	5.4
All marketing	21, 336	81.5
Purchasing	4,856	18.5
Total	26, 192	100.0

^{1/} Arrayed according to percentage in groups.

The year 1920 is another of the turning points in farmer cooperation in America. Up to that time nearly all the associations started had been local enterprises. A few large-scale organizations had been set up and considerable progress made in developing operating techniques for federations, centralized associations, and terminal-market cooperative sales agencies. Even so, cooperation was principally local in character. There were small cooperative cheese factories, creameries, country elevators, livestock shipping associations, associations for shipping wool, operating cotton warehouses, packing and shipping fruits, vegetables, and nuts, for handling eggs, and for purchasing supplies. There were more than 13,000 such associations. They were trying to perform more economically the marketing functions necessary to getting farm products into the channels of trade with the hope that the farmer's share of the consumers' dollar might become larger.

Cooperation as measured by the number of new associations formed annually was at its peak in 1920 (Appendix, tables 5, 6, and 7). Early in that year a dynamic personality, almost unknown in the world of cooperation, presented with energy a new idea which gripped the imaginations of farmers north, south, east, and west. His proposal was that farmers form State-wide and region-wide associations for "orderly marketing." There was the implication in the propaganda for the new order that by so doing they would become an influential force in the matter of price making. Big commodity organizations, it was said, should replace the existing local shipping associations.

The dramatic manner in which the new program was presented brought results quickly. The number of farmer cooperatives formed in 1921 were 400 fewer than the number for 1920. Furthermore,



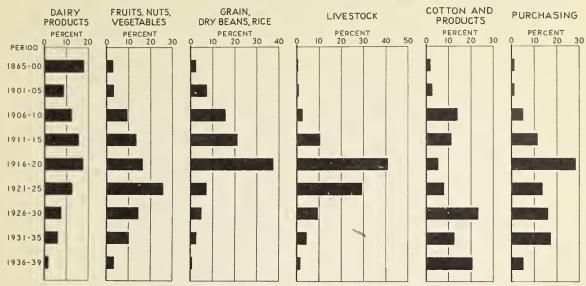


FIGURE 2. — Seventeen percent of all associations for handling dairy products were organized in the 5-year period 1916-20; 25.8 percent of the fruit, vegetable and nut associations were set up in the years 1921-25. New grain cooperatives appeared in increasing numbers through the 1916-20 5-year period when 37 percent of all such associations of record were formed. More than 40 percent of all livestock associations came into existence during 1916-20. Ten years later the organizers for associations for handling cotton were busy and established 23 percent of the known associations in that group. Twenty-eight percent of all purchasing associations entered business during 1916-20 period.

there were decreases for each succeeding year through 1926. In the 5 years ending with 1920, 7,104 associations were formed; but in the 5 years following 1920, only 4,381 enterprises were started; and in the following periods, 2,975, 2,238; and 906 (figs. 1 and 2; Appendix, table 8).

New large-scale associations for handling grain, cotton, tobacco, peanuts, potatoes, onions, and other products began to appear and locals to disappear as the bewitching effect of the possibility of higher prices through monopoly control spread from coast to coast.

It is well to note that technological changes, such as the adaptation of the automobile for transporting products and the substantial progress being made by the "good roads" men, required larger operating units than the then existing local associations. It was apparent that farmers with crops ready for market could be served better by fewer but larger cooperatives. In consequence many associations disappeared, either through consolidations or through discontinuance for insufficient business, while many of the new organizations proved better suited to the rapidly changing conditions of that period.

Today organizations serving growers from areas many times larger than those served by the associations of 25 years ago are found throughout the country. These cooperatives function for larger numbers of farmers, transact huge amounts of dollar business, are well financed, and operate efficiently. They are proving more effective as economic agencies.

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DISCONTINUANCES OF FARMER COOPERATIVES 4/

There is less definite data concerning the discontinuance of farmers' cooperatives than for their organization. The starting of a new cooperative is often the occasion for rejoicing, but discontinuances receive little attention unless the aid of the courts is required. Frequently the hope for ultimate success is so strong that the struggle to continue is not given up until the last

DISCONTINUANCES, 1875-1939			
Period	Number		Percent
1875-1900	33		0.2
1901-05	31		0.2
1906-10	8 2		0.6
1911-15	569		3.8
1916-20	1,765		11.8
1921-25	3,288		22.1
1926-30	3,720		25.0
1931-35	3,706		24.9
1936-39	1,704		11.4
Total	14,898		100.0

dollar of capital is gone and the last spark of enthusiasm has flickered out. Sometimes the disintegrating process is so long drawn out that the fact of discontinuance is hardly reported at all.

When, in compiling this set of statistics, a definite date of discontinuance was lacking, the most likely date was supplied in the light of the available circumstantial evidence.

The 14,898 records of discontinuances are 56.9 percent of the associations included in the study. The first discontinuances of record occurred in 1875 when a cooperative cheese factory in New York and a strawberry-shipping

association in Kentucky closed their doors. Of course, there had been discontinuances prior to 1875, but information sufficient for statistical use is not at hand. The total number of recorded discontinuances up to and including 1910 is but 146, of which 78 were engaged in handling dairy products; 35 were handling fruits, vegetables, and nuts; 14, grain; 5, cotton; 3, livestock; 3, various products; and 8 were engaged in purchasing. These 146 associations are but 1 percent of the total number of discontinuances, and consequently of little statistical significance (Appendix, table 9).

During the 5-year period, 1911 to 1915, 569 associations went out of business; and in the 5 years ended with 1920, 1,765 associations. By the close of 1920 but 2,480 associations, or 15.6 percent of the 14,898 had disappeared from the business world (fig. 5; Appendix, table 10).

In the 15 years from 1921 to 1935 inclusive, 10,714 associations went out of business. These organizations were 72 percent of the total number of discontinuances for which records are available (fig. 5; Appendix, table 10).

There are indications that the trend toward discontinuance has about run its course. One fact connected with discontinuances, however, is interesting and may be significant. It is that, of the 26,192 associations organized, 81 percent were marketing enterprises and, of the 14,898 associations discontinuing, 85 percent were marketing associations (tables 1, 2). Another fact to be noted is that, for 15 of the 20 years beginning with 1920, the rate of discontinuance for the 12 States with the

 $[\]frac{4}{}$ The question why cooperatives cease to function is not a part of this study. Only such facts are considered here as indicate changes in trends and the causes for such changes. A manuscript dealing with 14,655 discontinuances and the reasons therefor is being prepared for publication.

TEN-YEAR PEAK-PERIODS FOR ORGANIZING COOPERATIVES

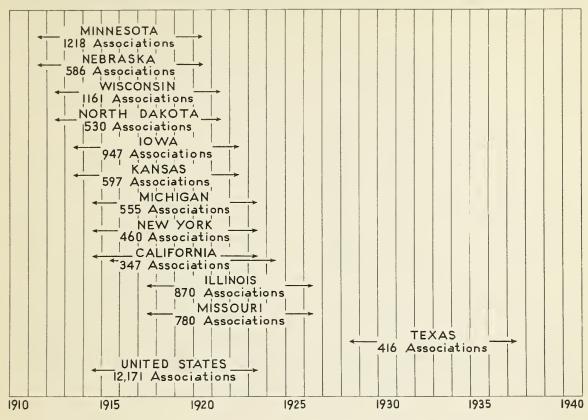


FIGURE 3.-More than 46 percent of all the associations of record were formed during the 10-year period beginning with 1914 and ending with 1923. Peaks for 9 States with many associations to their credit fell in the years from 1911 to 1924. Organizing cooperatives was at its height in Illinois and Missouri during the years 1917 to 1926 and in Texas from 1928 to 1937.

largest numbers of associations was lower than for the United States as a whole. In 1938 the rate was the same for both groups. This would seem to suggest that cooperation becomes more firmly established where the associations are the most numerous. Perhaps a greater volume of experience makes for efficiency and, hence, longer periods of activity. (Appendix, table 11).

Although purchasing associations were 21.7 percent of the 18,588 associations formed during the 25 years from 1915 to 1939, they were but 14.9 percent of the associations that discontinued during the same period.

The number of discontinuances charged against each of the special groups will be found in Appendix, table 9.

The records of farmers' cooperatives are so nearly complete for the years since 1919 that dependable percentages for cooperative mortality can be determined. Including large and small associations, strong and weak, marketing and purchasing, those in the dairy States, the grain belt, the range country, the land of cotton, and the fruit orchards of the far West, the average 5/ rate of discontinuance has been 4.9 percent of the active enterprises for each year of the 20-year

^{5/} Based on the sum of the active associations for each year and the sum of the discontinuances for each year.

TABLE 2. — DISCONTINUANCES BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS, LEADING STATES, AND SPECIFIED GROUPS, 1875-1939

Unit	Associations	
	Number	Percent
Division:		
West North Central	5,069	34.0
East North Central	3,418	23.0
West South Central	1,332	8.9
South Atlantic	1,219	8.2
Mountain	955	6.4
Middle Atlantic	908	6.1
Pacific	894	6.0
East South Central	667	4.5
New England	436	2.9
United States	14,898	100.0
State:		
Wisconsin	1,189	8.0
Minnesota	1,161	7.8
Iowa	1,100	7.4
Illinois	899	6.0
North Dakota	668	4.5
New York	619	4.1
Missouri	609	4.1
Texas	575	3.9
Kansas	568	3.8
Nebraska	541	3.6
Michigan	490	3.3
California	396	2.7
All others	6,083	40.8
United States		
United States	14,878	100.0
Group:		
Grain, dry beans, rice	2,965	19.9
Fruits, vegetables, nuts	2,873	19.3
Livestock	2,607	17.5
Dairy products	2,470	16.6
Cotton and products	392	2.6
Poultry, eggs	291	1.9
Wool, mohair	149	1.0
Miscellaneous products	965	6.5
All marketing	12,712	85.3
Purchasing	2, 186	14.7
Total	14,898	100.0

period. 6/ Among the years with rates above the average are 1925, 1927, and 1929-35 (Appendix, table 11). The year with the highest rate of discontinuance was 1930 when the percentage was 6.7 of the associations active during that year. The lowest yearly rate was 3.5 for 1921, second year of activity in behalf of large-scale centralized associations.

The yearly rates of discontinuance vary for the different geographic divisions, the different States, and the different commodity groups, from less than 2 percent to more than 16 percent (Appendix, table 11). The weighted averages for the different groups for the 20-year period also vary but less widely. Among the geographic divisions the lowest 20-year mortality rate is 3.9 for the West North Central States and the highest 9.0 for the South Atlantic States. The rate for the Pacific Coast States was 4.2 and the East North Central States 4.4 (table 3).

Of the 12 leading cooperative States, Minnesota makes the best showing with a 20-year discontinuance rate of 2.9 associations per 100 active enterprises. The other States with rates under 4.0 percent are: California, 3.4; Wisconsin, 3.7; Nebraska, 3.9. The highest rate in the State group is 7.8 percent for New York, where 510 associations flourished and disappeared during the 20 years (table 3). Among the States not included in the leading 12 are some with rates higher than those for the selected States.

The 20-year mortality rate, by commodity groups, has varied from 3.3 for associations handling dairy products to 8.4 for the poultry and egg group. Rates for some of the other groups are:

^{6/} The last year of the 20 is not considered as the returns for that year are incomplete.

TEN-YEAR PEAK-PERIODS FOR ORGANIZING FARMERS' COOPERATIVES

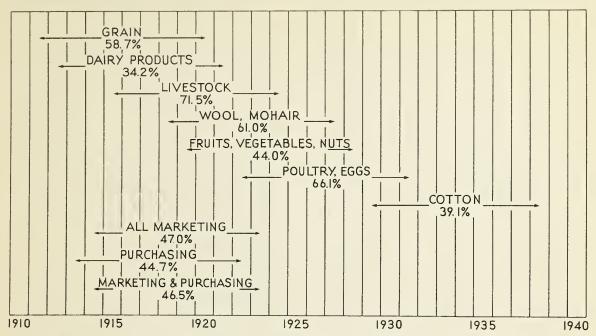


FIGURE 4.— The periods during which there was the greatest activity in the organizing of new farmers' cooperatives have varied for the commodity groups. More than 58 percent of the grain associations were formed during the 10 years beginning with 1911; more than 70 percent of the livestock associations during the 10 years 1915-24; and more than 66 percent of the poultry and egg associations in the 10-year period beginning with 1922.

FARMERS' ASSOCIATIONS ORGANIZED AND DISCONTINUED, 1915-1939

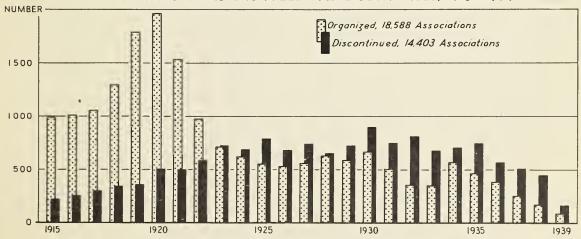


FIGURE 5. — During the years 1915 to 1939 inclusive, a total of 18,588 farmers' marketing and purchasing associations were set up, and 14,403 associations discontinued business. In each of the years 1915 to 1922 inclusive, more associations were organized than went out of business. In every year beginning with 1923 and including 1939, the number of discontinuances has exceeded the number of new enterprises.

Table 3Rate of Discontinuance	FOR
20-YEAR PERIOD, 1920-39	
R	ate <u>1</u> /
Division:	
West North Central	3.9
Pacific	4.2
East North Central	4.4
New England	6.7
Middle Atlantic	6.8
Mountain	6.9
West South Central	7.9
East South Central	8.2
South Atlantic	9.0
United States	4.9
State:	
Minnesota	2.9
California	3.4
Wisconsin	3.7
Nebraska	3.9
Iowa	4.1
North Dakota	4.3
Illinois	4.5
Kansas	4.5
Missouri	4.9
Michigan	5.2
Texas	7.1
New York	7.8
Twelve States	4.2
Group:	
Dairy products	3.3
Grain	3.7
Cotton and products	4.6
Wool, mohair	4.9
Livestock	6.7
Fruits, vegetables, nuts	8.0 `
Poultry, eggs	8.4
Miscellaneous	8.2
All marketing	5.0
Purchasing	4.2
Total	4.9
1/ Discontinuances per 100 of acassociations.	t ive

Grain, 3.7; cotton and products, 4.6; livestock, 6.7; fruits, vegetables, and nuts, 8.0. The percentage of discontinuance of all marketing associations

was 5.0 for the 20-year period and for purchasing associations 4.2. (table 3).

Among the years in which discontinuance rates were high for special groups are 1932 and 1933 when the percentages for associations handling principally nuts were 19.0 and 16.4 respectively. At this time a group of unwisely formed associations were no longer able to continue. During the years 1930 to 1936 inclusive more than 10 percent of the active livestock-shipping associations disappeared each year. In the year 1935 the percentage was 16.4 of the operating concerns. Fruit and vegetable associations had hard sledding during the years 1930, 1934, and 1935. The highest mortality rate for the purchasing associations was 6.6 for 1925, a year at the close of the period when the slogan had been "Cooperative marketing is trump" (Appendix, table 11).

DISCONTIN	UANCES
per 100 active	associations
Year	Rate (percent)
1920	3.8
1921	3.5
1922	4.0
1923	4.9
1924	4.7
1925	5.5
1926	4.8
1927	5.3
1928	4.7
1929	5.3
1930	6.7
1931	5.6
1932	6.3
1933	5.5
1934	5.7
1935	6 . 2
1936	4.8
1937	4.4
1938	3.9
1939	1.5
1920)	4.9
1/ Preliminary	

RISE AND FALL OF ACTIVE ASSOCIATIONS 2/

The figures given in this report for the number of associations active year by year are much nearer the truth than the data published as the result of annual surveys, whether made by mail or by association-to-association visits. For both mail and personal surveys, a list of the associations to be contacted is necessary. As long as groups engaged in collective marketing or purchasing are not required to register with some official agency, lists are likely to be incomplete. For instance the association-to-association survey made for the 1936-37 marketing season, which was based on a list compiled from many dependable sources, includes but 10,752 associations, although data compiled by the method used in this study indicates that there were at least 11,651 cooperatives functioning at that time.

Reports pertaining to the organization of cooperatives are often several years in reaching those engaged in preparing lists or tabulating data. This is particularly true for unincorporated enterprises, which are easily formed, are often small local efforts, and do not always have a strong grip on life. Many of these never get counted, others are several years in becoming sufficiently successful to be known outside of their local communities. Those that grow in membership, in dollar business, and in the rendering of useful services eventually get into the records.

Another difficulty encountered in preparing lists of cooperatives is that there is considerable variation in the definitions of a cooperative organization. Many of the associations that were considered bona fide cooperatives

during the first two decades of this century would hardly be entitled to inclusion under some of the standards now recognized. It is not unlikely that there will be further stiffening of the requirements for a true cooperative.

In the light of these facts, the available data are presented. It is known that at least 26,192 associations had been organized up to and including December 31, 1939, and that of that number 11,294 were on the active list at that date. By putting each association into the tabulation at the date of its organization and taking it out as of the year of its discontinuance, a set of figures for the number of active associations year by year has been compiled. While the figures for the early years

ACTIVE ASSOCIATIONS			
Aver	age numbe	r for period	
		·	
Period	Total	Marketing	Percent
1901-05	1,781	1,698	95.3
1906-10	3,644	3,402	93.4
1911-15	6,462	5,816	90.0
1916-20	10,654	9,263	86.9
1921-25	14,467	12,363	85.5
1926-30	13,881	11,757	84.7
1931-35	12,629	10,131	80.2
1936-39	11,558	8,864	76.7

fall short of the truth, those for the period 1920 to 1935 $\frac{8}{}$ are as good as can be hoped for, and those for the preceding 20 years, 1900 to 1919, are satisfactory for determining trends.

The twentieth century started with at least 1,223 $\frac{9}{}$ active farmers' mar-

Determined Ly adding to the number of active associations for the preceding year the number of newly organized enterprises and subtracting the number of discontinuances.

 $[\]frac{8}{}$ It is only after several years that approximately complete data are available.

The number at the close of 1899.

keting and purchasing associations. Ten years later, 1910, there were 4,675 functioning enterprises; in 1920 there were 13,212; in 1922 (the peak year), 14,628; in 1930, 13,560; and in 1939, 11,294 (figs. 6 and 7; Appendix, table 12). Eighty-five percent of the associations in the peak year were engaged in marketing and 15 percent in purchasing (fig. 8; Appendix, table 14).

The high years for the different geographic divisions ranged from 1921 for the New England States to 1939 for

4,366 associations handling grain. The other important groups, with peak years were: Dairy products, fruits, vegetables, and livestock, 1924; poultry, eggs, and wool, 1930; cotton and products, 1939; all marketing, 1923; purchasing, 1936; marketing and purchasing, 1922 (Appendix, table 14).

It is probable that these peak years indicate roughly trends in the complex growth and expansion of cooperative marketing and purchasing by farmers

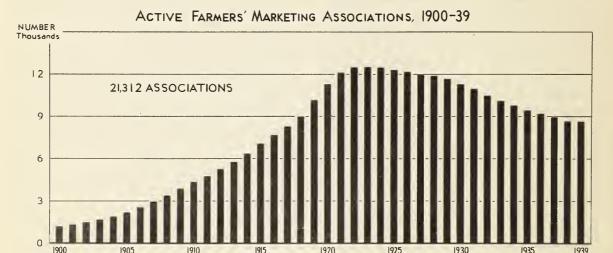


FIGURE 6. — The number of active farmers' marketing cooperatives increased steadily from 1,167 associations in 1900 to 12,473 associations in 1922. The trend since 1922 has been toward fewer associations serving larger memberships and handling a larger volume of business.

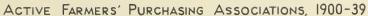
the West South Central group. The other divisions with the peak year for each were: Middle Atlantic, East North Central, and West North Central, 1922; East South Central, 1923; South Atlantic, 1929; Mountain, 1931; Pacific, 1937 (Appendix, table 12).

Among the leading States, the peak years for number of active associations were: Nebraska, 1920; Michigan, 1921; Kansas, Minnesota, New York, and Wisconsin, 1922; Iowa, 1923; Illinois, 1924; Missouri, 1926; North Dakota, 1930; California, 1937; Texas, 1939 (Appendix, table 13).

The peak years for the special groups begin with 1921, when there were

in various sections of the country and for different commodities.

Although the year 1920 marks a definite change in the concept of the function of the marketing cooperative, the momentum developed in behalf of local associations during the years preceding 1920 was not expended until 1923. The figures at hand indicate that in every year beginning with 1900 and continuing through 1922 more associations were organized than discontinued business. At the close of 1922, there were 14,628 active associations of record. The next year, however, the number of newly formed associations was but 711 while the discontinuances were 722. For every year since 1922 the number of dis-



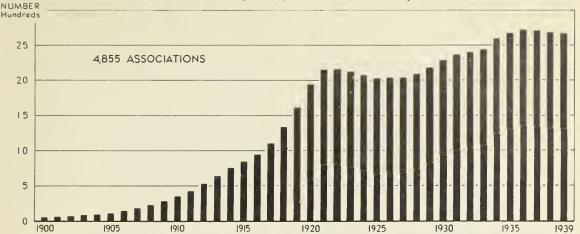


FIGURE 7. — The number of active farmers' purchasing associations increased but slowly during the first decade of the present century. The period beginning with 1910 and continuing through 1922 was one of rapid development which reached a peak in 1922 with 2,155 active associations. During the years 1923 to 1926 there was a slight decline in organization activity. The upward trend, resumed in 1927, reached the high point of 2,719 associations in 1936.

continuances has exceeded the number of new enterprises. Up to and including 1922, the discontinuances were but 19.6 percent of the number of associations organized; since that year they have been 141.7 percent (fig. 5; Appendix, tables 8 and 10).

One reason for the decline in the number of cooperatives organized in recent years is that the present facilities for communication and transportation make unnecessary an association at every shipping point. Iarge organizations serving the growers of areas many times larger than those that were served by the associations of 25 years ago are now found throughout the country. These cooperatives serve a larger number of farmers, transact large amounts of dollar business, are better financed, and operate more efficiently. They are more effective economic institutions.

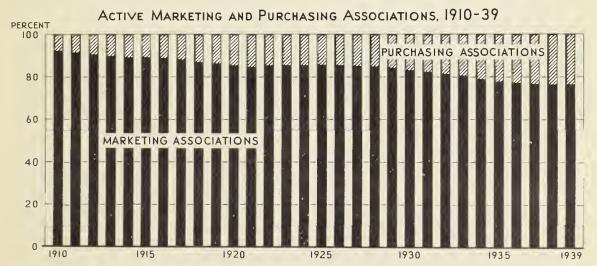


FIGURE 8.— Year by year since 1910 the percentage which farmers' purchasing associations has been of the total number of active marketing and purchasing cooperatives has increased. In 1910 this percentage was 7.7; in 1925 it was 14.2; and in 1939, 23.6. The indications are that the present trend will continue as many of the recently formed enterprises are for the purchase of supplies.

COOPERATIVES ARE LONG-LIVED

Had there been a roll call of farmers' cooperatives New Year's morning, 1940, 11,294 associations would have responded "present."

One of these, a purchasing association located in New York State, had 76 years of activity to its credit. Eighty-nine other associations had had 50 or more years' experience in the field of cooperation; 568 had been active more than 40 years; 1,627 more than 30 years; 4,366 more than 20 years; and 6,635, better than one-half of the total number, had been active for 15 or more years. Among the associations that have been functioning for more than 50 years, 72 were handling dairy products, 9 marketing grain, 7 purchasing supplies, and 2 shipping wool (Appendix, table 16).

More than half of the associations of record for the three Pacific Coast States were in business when the year 1940 began, while but 29 percent of the associations in the South Atlantic States had opened their doors. In three of the States, California, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, more than 50 percent were active in 1940. The best showings made by the organizations in the special groups were by those handling cotton, dairy products, and those engaged in purchasing supplies (table 4). Many of the cotton associations are still in their youth, having been formed in recent years to gin cotton on a cooperative basis, hence have not had as many years in which to slip into oblivion (Appendix, table 7).

The 90 associations with better than one-half of a century activity were located in 17 States. The States with more than 2 each were: Wisconsin, 45 associations; Iowa, 13; Minnesota, 9; Illinois 3; New York, 3. The other States in the honor group were: Arizona, Connecticut, Kansas, Maine, Michigan,

Nebraska, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, and Vermont.

Nearly two-thirds of the associations active in 1939 were in the 12 North Central States. More than 13 percent were in the 11 Western States, 11 percent in the 17 Atlantic Coast States, and 10 percent in the 8 South Central States (table 4).

ASSOCIATIONS ACTIVE December 31, 1939			
Organized period	Number		Percent
1863-1900	669		5.8
1901-05	474		4.1
1906-10	834		7.2
1911-15	1,250		10.9
1916-20	2,417		21.0
1921-25	1,444		12.6
1926-30	1,588		13.8
1931-35	1,780		15.5
1936-39	838		9.1
Total	11, 294		100.0

Minnesota, with 1,471 active associations, led all the States. The other States with more than 500 functioning cooperatives were: Wisconsin, 1,194; Iowa, 853; Illinois, 683; North Dakota, 564; Nebraska, 538; California, 506 (table 4).

Seventy-five percent of the active organizations were engaged in marketing farm products, more than 23 percent in purchasing farm supplies, and more than 1 percent in furnishing services essential to the marketing and purchasing groups (table 4).

The percentage breakdown for the marketing group was: Grain cooperatives, 31 percent of the 8,487 marketing enter-

prises; dairy products, 30 percent; fruits, vegetables, and nuts, 14 percent; livestock, 11 percent; cotton and cotton products, 6 percent; poultry and eggs, 2 percent; wool and mohair, 1.6 percent.

There were associations for the marketing of dairy products in 42 of the 48 States. About two-thirds of the associations in this group were located in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa. During recent years milk bargaining associations have increased in number and in relative importance in the marketing of fluid milk.

Associations for the marketing of grain were operating in 29 States, including all the States in the North Central area, all in the West South Central Division, and in the 3 States constituting the Pacific division. The grain cooperatives of record numbered 4,366 in 1921, the second year of the campaign in behalf of large-scale centrally controlled cooperatives. Two years later there were 11 State and regional wheat pools with 90,000 odd farmer members. Terminal market sales agencies for the cooperative handling of grain on a commission basis also increased rapidly. These latter were supplemented by a national sales agency in 1929. Today the trend is toward regional associations, which provide market outlets for local farmers' elevators.

The 1,219 associations in the fruit, vegetable, and nut group had a wide geographic distribution, there being 1 or more associations in all the States but Vermont, Rhode Island, and Nevada. The greatest concentration was in California, Florida, Washington, and Oregon; almost half of all the active associations were located in the four States.

Livestock shipping and (or) marketing associations were largely located in the 12 North Central States. Fifty-three such associations were in the South Atlantic division and 42 in the Mountain States. There are two significant trends

in the cooperative marketing of livestock that may be noted. One is the creation of local organizations to furnish cooperative transport service to the terminal markets, and the second is the constantly increasing importance of the cooperative sales agencies operating in the terminal livestock markets.

Associations for the ginning and (or) marketing of cotton and the operating of cottonseed oil mills were in 13 southern States and California at the close of 1939. Most of the 515 active associations were engaged in operating cotton gins. Wany of these had been organized in the last 15 years and were enjoying the springtime of life. Large-scale cotton marketing associations are fewer now than formerly.

Poultry and egg associations had become established in 39 States. The larger of the enterprises were located in California, Oregon, Washington, and Utah. In addition to those, there were cooperatively operated sales agencies in New York City. An important recent development is the cooperative poultry and egg auction, there being more than a score of such enterprises.

Associations for the cooperative purchase of supplies were to be found at the beginning of 1940 in all the States but Rhode Island. They had during the preceding 25 years increased numerically from 853 in 1915 to 2,670 at the close of 1939, compared with an increase in marketing associations from 7,020 in 1915 to 8,624 at the close of 1939.

During the past 10 years there has been a definite trend toward the formation of regional wholesales to serve local retail associations. The aim of these integrated systems is to provide dependable sources for the supplies required by the farmer members of the affiliated local organizations.

Table 4. - Farmers' Marketing and Purchasing Associations: Number and Percentage of Associations Active as of December 31, 1939, and the Percentage Which Those Active Were of the Total Number Organized by Geographic Divisions, Leading States, and Specified Groups, 1863-1939.

Unit 1/	Active associations 2/		rive associations 2/ Percentage of associations active 3/	
District to a	Number	Percent	Percent	
Division:				
Pacific	9 29	8.2	51.0	
West North Central	4,624	40.9	47.7	
East North Central	2,750	24.4	44.6	
Mountain	601	5.3	38.6	
West South Centrai	834	7.4	38.5	
Middle Atlantic	563	5.0	38.3	
East South Central	304	2. 7	31.3	
New England	190	1.7	30.4	
South Atlantic	499	4.4	29.0	
United States	11, 294	100.0	43. 1	
State:				
California	506	4.5	56.1	
Minnesota	1,471	13.0	55.9	
Wisconsin	1, 194	10.6	50.1	
Nebraska	538	4.8	49.9	
Texas	496	4.4	46.3	
North Dakota	564	5.0	45.8	
Kansas	450	4.0	44.2	
Iowa	853	7.5	43.7	
Illinois	683	6.0	43, 2	
Missouri	401	3.5	39.7	
Michigan	317	2.8	39.3	
New York.	334	3.0	35.0	
All others	3,487	30.9	36.4	
Total	11, 294	100.0	43.1	
	,	20010		
Group:	E 1 E	4.6	56.0	
Cotton and products Dairy products	5 15	4.6	56.8	
	2,505	22. 2	50.4	
Wool, mohair	140	1.2	48.4	
Grain, dry beans, rice	2,663	23.6	47.3	
Poultry, eggs	191	1.7	39.6	
Fruits, vegetables, nuts	1, 219	10.8	29.3	
Livestock	957	8.5	26.9	
Miscellaneous	297	2.6	32.3	
All marketing	8,487	75.2	40.4	
Purchasing	2,670	23.6	55.0	
Service	137	1.2		
Total	11, 294	100.0	43.1	

^{1/} Arrayed according to percentage of all associations active as of December 31, 1939.

^{2/} Number of associations as of December 31, 1939.

^{3/} Percentage which the active were of all associations of record.

Although the legal set-ups of these wholesales are quite similar to those of the federations among the marketing associations, the energy necessary to keep the systems operating is largely generated in the overhead organizations. The presumption is that in the course of time the retail outlets will contribute more generously to the supply of power necessary to keep the many wheels revolving at the proper speeds for insuring stability.

Another trend, perhaps one of even greater significance, is that of State and regional organizations uniting to create legal entities for engaging in the production of the supplies the local associations must carry. When the farmer owns the machinery for producing and delivering to his farm the supplies required for producing abundantly he will be better prepared to maintain his position in an economy that is becoming more intricate as well as more elaborate.

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AVERAGE AGE OF EXISTING COOPERATIVES

Weighted longevity averages for the associations in the special groups, as of December 31, 1939, are smaller than would be the case if they were computed today, as most of the associations active in 1939 are still operating and are consequently older.

The best record is that of the 2,505 associations engaged in processing and marketing dairy products, with an average length of life of 25.1 years. This average indicates a high degree of stability for these changing times. The associations handling grain, dry beans, and rice had an average of 23.5 years.

Livestock shipping associations have a high average (17 years) because only those that were firmly established and were able to adjust to new conditions and adopt new methods survived the changes that occurred in marketing methods during the twenties and thirties.

The average for the fruit, vegetable, and nut associations was 15.8 years; for the associations handling wool and mohair, 15.2 years; and for cotton associations, 8.2 years. The low cotton average is because of the large number of cooperative gins formed in the last few years.

AVERAGE AGE OF ASSOCIATIONS ACTIVE DECEMBER 31, 1939

Group:	Years
Dairy products	25.1
Grain, dry beans, rice	23.5
Livestock	17.0
Fruits, vegetables, nuts	15.8
Wool, mohair	15.2
Poultry, eggs	9.7
Cotton and products	. 8.2
All marketing	20.2
Purchasing	12.4

AVERAGE NUMBER OF YEARS ACTIVE ASSOCIATIONS OPERATING JANUARY 1, 1940

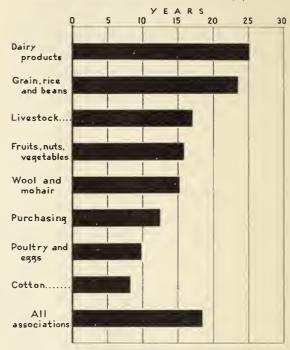


FIGURE 9. - The average number of years of activity for the 11,294 associations in business at the close of 1939 was 18.4 years. The group with the best longevity record, 25 years, was that made up of the associations handling dairy products. The grain cooperatives had an average of 23.5 years; the livestock associations 17 years; the fruit, vegetable, and nut group nearly 16 years. The average for the purchasing associations was but 12.4 years.

The average length of life for all the associations engaged in marketing was 20.2 years. Because many cooperatives for purchasing supplies were formed in recent years, the average for that group was but 12.4 (fig. 9; Appendix, table 17).

The above figures speak for themselves. They will not suffer by comparison with similar data compiled for non-cooperative enterprises. They are one of the measures for evaluating cooperation, because the longer each enterprise operates the greater the return on the effort that was necessary to get it started.

Statistical data pertaining to cooperative marketing and purchasing by
farmers begins with the year 1863 when a
purchasing association (still operating)
was formed. Since that year 26,191
other associations, for which there is
more or less definite information, have
made their entrances on the cooperative
stage. Of the total number 14,898
(56.9%) associations have made their
exits and 11,294 (43.1%) were performing
for a large total membership at the
close of 1939.

More than 81 percent of the associations of record were engaged in marketing, about 18 percent were supply purchasing organizations and a few were providing, on a cooperative basis, services such as accounting, publishing and printing, transportation, inspection, and warehousing for the organizations in the marketing and purchasing groups or their farmer members.

The 21,336 marketing associations handled many items, such as, grain, butter, cheese, milk, fruits, vegetables, nuts, livestock, cotton, poultry, eggs, wool, mohair, forage crops, tobacco, broom corn, beans, rice, teasels, etc. The number of enterprises in the various commodity groups were: Grain, dry beans, rice, 5,628; dairy products, 4,975; fruits, vegetables, nuts, 4,092; livestock, 3,564; cotton and products, 907; poultry, eggs, 482; wool, mohair, 289; and miscellaneous products and services, 1,399.

Purchasing associations, number 4,856, were engaged largely in supplying their members with dairy and poultry feeds, fertilizer, dependable seeds, petroleum products, coal, farm machinery, and consumer goods.

The available statistical data for the years prior to 1900 are meager com-

pared with the many attempts to establish a farmer cooperative economy. The most significant of these efforts followed the founding of the Grange in While the purpose of the organizers was to found a great fraternal order for farmers, it was soon apparent that there was nothing to prevent the local and State granges from engaging in cooperative purchasing and marketing. Following this discovery, about 25,000 local units were formed and considerable business was transacted. As sure-fire operating techniques had not been developed, the results did not meet the expectations and most of the new organizations disappeared.

At this time consumer cooperation in England and Scotland was growing rapidly and it may be that the news of such activity reaching America stimulated our depressed farmers to similar action. The rule of "try, try, try again" was consistently followed year after year. As the methods developed by the English factory workers were not adapted to the marketing of an abundance of farm products, a new technique, one suited to the American problems, had to he evolved. This was largely accomplished during the years preceding 1900. Before the close of the century, methods had become fairly well standardized for cooperatively turning milk into cheese and butter, for assembling small lots of grain and moving it into the channels of trade with increased returns to the producers, for reducing the cost of getting livestock to the terminal market, for collecting, grading, packing, and shipping fruits and vegetables in carload lots, for collectively marketing nuts, for handling eggs so as to get a larger share of the consumer's dollar, and for marketing wool to the advantage of the sheepmen. Ways for applying cooperation to the handling and marketing of farm products had been developed, and it was

a system of techniques that the closing century passed on to the new.

For 20 years following 1900, the task ahead appeared to be the setting up of cooperatives for marketing and purchasing, but primarily for marketing. There were 1,223 farmers' cooperatives in 1900, 2,291 in 1905, 4,675 in 1910, 7,873 in 1915, 13,212 in 1920, and 14,628 in 1922.

Farmer cooperation was given a big boost in the years following 1908 by the attention it drew from the intelligentsia. Theodore Roosevelt, as President, appointed the Country Life Commission in 1908 because "no nation has ever achieved permanent greatness unless this greatness was based on the well being of the great farmer class, the men The Commission consisted of L. H. Bailey, Henry Wallace, Kenyon L. Butterfield, Walter H. Page, Gifford Pinchot, C. S. Barrett, and W. A. Beard. Their report was completed early in 1909 and transmitted to the Senate and House of Representatives on February 9 with a letter in which the President said: "From all that has been done and learned three great and immediate needs of country life stand out:

"First, effective cooperation among farmers, to put them on a level with the organized interests with which they do business."

Without doubt these words were one of the causes that sent the American and United States Commissions to Europe in 1913 for the purpose, among other things, "of investigating cooperative agricultural finance, production, and rural life."

National Conferences on Marketing and Farm Credit were held in Chicago in 1913, 1914, 1915, and 1916. Among those who participated were men of vision, some of whom later became active in the cooperative movement.

It was about this time that the agricultural extension service with many college trained men began placing representatives in the counties, and what is now the Cooperative Research and Service Division of the Farm Credit Administration was set up. During the 5 years 1915-20 more than 7,000 new cooperatives were started.

The year 1920 was a turning point in the history of cooperation in America. Most of the associations organized prior to that date were local efforts created for rendering such marketing services as could be performed before products started rolling toward the central markets. Early in the year a new concept of cooperative marketing was given to the farmers; much to the consternation of those with vested interests in established marketing machinery. A Californian, unknown to most of the cooperative leaders of the time, gave voice to the idea that it was in the market place, and not at the shipping point, that the full strength of cooperation should be exerted. His vision was not that of many small organizations at way stations scattered along the railroads, but of a few powerful corporations in central markets insisting upon prices that would be favorable to farmers. He convinced tens of thousands that thus the farmer could become a significant factor in influencing price. His concept received immediate acceptance by many of the then farm leaders and at once the statistical picture of farmer cooperation began to change.

There were 1,534 marketing cooperatives organized in 1920, 1,233 in 1921, 850 in 1922, 619 in 1923, 548 in 1924, and 464 in 1925. In no year since 1925 have as many as 500 marketing associations been started. The number of new marketing enterprises for 1935 was 286. Since 1920, the story of farmer cooperation has become more and more the recital of the activities of large organizations.

The continuous improvement of the automobile truck and the increasing mileage of hard surfaced roads were also factors which speeded the discontinuance of local cooperatives during the twenties. The associations that survived the technological changes of that period became larger and stronger as their radii of operations lengthened. At the same time there began to appear cooperatives for engaging in the transport business and for operating cooperative auctions in producing areas.

Another trend which is becoming apparent is the increase in the number of purchasing cooperatives as compared with marketing enterprises. This trend has prevailed for most of the years since 1900. It is possible that it fore-

shadows changes in the cooperative economy.

Examination of the records of the cooperatives that were active at the close of 1939 seems to indicate that the cooperative technique is better suited to the marketing of some commodities than others. For instance the associations handling dairy products had an average length of life of 25.1 years, the grain associations, 23.5, the livestock associations of 17 years, and the fruit, vegetable and nut associations 15.8 years. These are the groups containing the largest numbers of associations. Perhaps in the trial and error process a large volume of experience makes it easier to select the factors that make for success.



APPENDIX

Table 5. - Farmers' Marketing and Purchasing Associations: Number organized by geographic divisions, 1863-1939

				····						
Year	West North Central	East North Central	West South Central	Pacific	South Atlantic	Mountain	Middle Atlantic	East South Central	New England	Total
					Nui	nber				
1863 1900	557	343	18	74	22	21	117	12	92	1,256
1901 1902 1903 1904 1905	68 91 107 99 187	28 45 68 85 61	5 5 5 10 24	21 9 13 6 26	4 3 4 7 8	4 4 6 9 11	14 9 9 6 7	1 7 4 5 7	4 1 - 2	145 177 217 227 333
1906 1907 1908 1909	198 223 241 232 234	81 87 85 100 108	30 44 26 28 37	24 21 36 53 45	15 29 32 93 52	7 18 19 22 27	9 19 19 22 19	14 23 24 23 21	2 6 5 4 9	380 470 487 577 552
1911 1912 1913 1914 1915	255 306 263 357 442	100 172 153 179 195	31 37 49 74 54	46 52 52 55 55	32 37 30 53 59	19 29 50 60 83	14 30 29 32 34	17 25 34 23 30	12 21 18 37 33	526 709 678 870 984
1916 1917 1918 1919 1920	461 438 566 687 801	20 3 30 1 39 3 66 2 66 7	53 47 28 75 109	88 57 77 57 67	28 41 44 48 89	78 66 53 59 51	36 40 61 106 105	26 23 19 40 50	32 38 52 54 28	1,005 1,051 1,293 1,788 1,967
1921 1922 1923 1924 1925	517 302 211 169 162	415 226 134 140 135	120 106 69 51 61	83 50 63 70 46	69 69 57 73 61	54 40 81 54 43	162 74 38 23 16	77 81 45 28 23	34 23 13 8 5	1,531 971 711 616 552
1926 1927 1928 1929 1930	192 167 187 164 194	94 97 98 81 90	64 98 113 100 80	36 46 49 47 58	62 55 55 71 78	40 50 70 59 99	14 17 30 39 41	25 20 22 26 18	3 9 6 2 9	530 559 630 589 667
1931 1932 1933 1934 1935	147 54 59 112 95	98 67 70 118 68	40 41 35 111 76	44 48 42 65 63	54 39 29 45 58	54 33 39 36 37	35 37 43 35 37	23 15 23 34 26	9 21 10 7 6	504 355 350 563 466
1936 1937 1938 1939	89 30 13 16	46 28 37 10	67 54 61 30	37 31 8 4	54 32 18 9	38 22 10 1	25 36 20 12	24 18 8 7	5 5 1 -	385 256 176 89
Total	9,693	6, 168	2,166	1,823	1,718	1,556	1,471	971	626	26,192

SOURCE OF DATA: Records of the Historical and Statistical Section, Cooperative Research and Service Division, Farm Credit Administration.

Table 6. - Farmers' Marketing and Purchasing Associations: Number organized by Leading states, 1863-1939

	1							1					
Year	Minne- sota	Wis- consin	Iowa	Illi- nois	North Dakota	Ne- braska	Texas	Kansas	Mis- souri	New York	Cali- fornia	Michi- gan	Total 1/
						N	umber						
1863 1900	285	251	179	41	13	20	10	14	16	71	66	27	993
1901 1902 1903 1904 1905	28 43 37 30 65	21 25 27 38 41	15 16 16 17 44	1 15 31 31 11	8 9 12 15 33	3 8 20 10 13	3 2 3 7 11	8 10 12 11 14	2 3 7 6 6	9 9 8 4 6	17 5 9 3 14	3 7 10 3	118 148 189 182 261
1906 1907 1908 1909 1910	58 59 70 71 78	46 42 35 54 55	59 58 51 56 60	17 25 33 27 28	34 37 41 40 25	17 21 18 21 28	18 28 16 14 18	13 13 24 11 22	4 4 8 3 6	5 14 6 14 13	14 5 13 19	9 7 5 8 10	294 313 320 338 362
1911 1912 1913 1914 1915	93 126 111 130 120	5 2 96 84 95 75	47 48 41 44 35	26 39 29 32 29	43 50 30 54 75	26 29 17 53 82	11 17 29 42 31	23 26 40 48 72	3 5 6 12 17	6 14 13 20 20	20 24 26 32 26	12 9 16 22 44	362 483 442 584 626
1916 1917 1918 1919 1920	131 123 101 137 146	85 114 142 189 167	42 63 111 160 221	32 53 85 172 207	99 46 44 42 44	78 68 107 83 43	29 15 13 27 27	56 57 79 102 75	15 32 61 109 220	25 23 43 79 75	49 30 43 27 33	37 66 87 98 112	678 690 916 1,225 1,370
1921 1922 1923 1924 1925	81 60 51 44 34	114 76 39 40 44	137 93 29 38 35	128 78 36 41 37	46 29 23 19 21	21 17 8 13	43 38 30 20 17	40 28 23 13 20	154 60 59 23 30	112 45 18 16 9	42 32 33 32 23	5 2 18 19 13 17	970 574 368 312 298
1926 1927 1928 1929 1930	50 27 28 26 28	41 34 26 24 24	30 24 35 18 31	33 36 28 32 35	14 30 46 46 42	34 38 37 27 33	24 31 56 45 42	14 15 11 17 36	32 20 14 19 10	9 9 15 29 30	17 27 24 22 11	4 5 6 7 4	302 296 326 312 326
1931 1932 1933 1934 1935	25 10 14 25 41	44 25 30 22 35	47 12 12 4 15	27 16 11 18 8	18 11 7 33 22	13 5 4 30 5	15 23 23 68 63	21 6 11 6 5	12 7 6 9 4	25 24 24 20 20	21 22 18 19 25	12 6 6 16 11	280 167 166 270 254
1936 1937 1938 1939	28 10 2 6	16 7 6 2	4 5 - 1	12 13 22 7	13 7 5 6	12 3 2 1	43 38 54 27	15 2 3 2	4 2 -	20 28 16 7	18 13 6 3	10 2 4	195 130 120 62
Total	2,632	2,383	1,953	1,582	1, 232	1,079	1,071	1,018	1,010	953	902	807	16,622

^{1/} For 12 States.

Table 7. - Farmers' Marketing and Purchasing Associations: Number organized by specified groups, 1863-1939

Year	Grain, dry beans, rice	Dairy prod- ucts	Fruits, vege- tables, nuts	Live- stock	Cotton and prod- ucts	Poul- try, eggs	Wool, mohair	Miscel- laneous	All Mar- keting	Pur- chasing	Total
						Number					-
1863 1900	135	897	125	11	17	-	6	8	1,199	57	1,256
1901 1902 1903 1904 1905	24 55 90 99 147	78 87 76 90 98	31 17 22 24 40	2 4 4 1 7	2 3 3 6 11	1 - - 1	1 1 2	2 2 4 2 2	140 168 200 223 308	5 9 17 4 25	145 177 217 227 333
1906 1907 1908 1909 1910	15 2 183 185 201 17 2	114 119 125 131 125	42 59 73 131 84	6 9 12 17 49	25 41 21 17 23	1 1 1 2	1 - 1 4	9 17 22 15 28	349 429 439 517 483	31 41 48 60 69	380 470 487 577 552
1911 1912 1913 1914 1915	172 225 168 266 362	135 168 165 148 158	73 108 105 132 139	28 51 55 106 138	17 18 24 26 18	- 1 5 3	1 1 1 6	22 32 44 48 42	447 603 562 732 866	79 106 116 138 118	5 26 709 678 870 984
1916 1917 1918 1919 1920	397 329 351 592 443	162 164 146 204 189	109 94 106 151 217	148 191 279 346 493	9 7 8 11 14	7 4 5 4 20	3 9 31 31 24	37 50 93 113 134	872 848 1,019 1,452 1,534	133 203 274 336 433	1,005 1,051 1,293 1,788 1,967
1921 1922 1923 1924 1925	163 98 62 40 43	196 136 100 106 84	292 213 206 198 146	421 274 144 115 92	12 14 19 15	18 22 28 42 36	13 9 11 14 17	118 84 49 18 33	1, 233 850 619 548 464	298 121 92 68 88	1,531 971 711 616 552
1926 1927 1928 1929 1930	34 50 38 41 120	82 66 93 72 66	126 127 125 101 114	78 79 81 66 39	32 42 55 51 31	27 39 35 25 34	12 16 17 11 23	26 25 30 35 25	417 444 474 402 452	113 115 156 187 215	530 559 630 589 667
1931 1932 1933 1934 1935	29 13 11 70 29	62 57 85 62 39	106 86 54 89 82	57 30 20 19 36	7 6 12 32 57	21 19 19 12 8	4 - 4 7 4	41 30 18 28 31	327 241 223 319 286	177 114 127 244 180	504 355 350 563 466
1936 1937 1938 1939	4 7 16 12	34 35 16 5	74 48 12 11	31 17 5 3	49 47 63 29	21 11 5 5	4 1	39 18 17 8	25 2 187 135 73	133 69 41 16	385 256 176 89
Tetal	5,628	4,975	4,092	3,564	907	482	289	1,399	21,336	4,856	26,192

Table 8. - Farmers' Marketing and Purchasing Associations: Number and percentage organized in specified periods by geographic divisions, leading states, and specified groups, 1863-1939

7.4							000	2000	anhir	Divi	sion									
Item 🚣	1	-						8 . 0			;									
	1863-1	006	1901-	- 05	1906	- 10	1911-	15	1916.	- 20	1921	1-25	1926	-30	1931	-35	1936	-39	Tota	1
Division:	Num-P	Per- A	Num- I	Per- cent	Num- ber	Per-	Num- ber	Per-	Num- ber	Per- cent	Num- ber	Per- cent	Num- ber	Per- cent	Num- ber	Per- cent	Num- ber	Per-	Num- ber	Per- cent
West North Central		8.0	552	5.7 1	128	11.6	1,623	16.8	2, 953	30.5	1,361	14.0 17.0	904	9.3	467	8.9	148	1.5	9,693	100.0
West South Central Pacific			75					11.3		14.4	312	18.	455	21. 12.	303	14.0	212		2, 166	100.0
South Atlantic	22		26					12.3		14.5	329	19.	321	18.	225	13.1	113		1,718	100.0
Middle Atlantic		7.9	45					9.4		23.7	313	21.	141	9.6	187	12.7	93		1,550	100.0
East South Central	92 14		24					13.3 19.3		16.3 32.6	254 83	26. 13.	111		121	12.5 8.5	57		971	100.0
United States	1,256	4.8 1	660,	4.2 2	,466	9.43	,767	14.4	7, 104	27.1	4,381	16.7	2,975	11.4	2, 238	8.5	906	3.5	26, 192	100.0
							7	ead	ing S	tate	S									
State:	<u> </u>				_															
Minnesota			203					22.0		24.2	270		159	9,4	115		46	00 0	2, 632	100.0
IOWA	179	9.2	108		_	4.5	215	11.0	597	30.6	332	13.1	138	7.1	90	0.4	10	5.5	1,953	100.0
Illinois			89					8.6		34.7	320		164	10.	80		54		1,582	100.0
North Dakota			77					20.5		22.3	138	11.2	178	14.	91		31	2.5	1,232	100.0
Texas			26					12.2		10.4	148		198	18	192		162		1,073	100.0
Kansas			22					20.5	369	36. 2	124	12.2	93	6	49		22	2.5	1,018	100.0
Missouri	16		36			4	43	4. 1.		43.3	326		95	9,0	38		9 1		1,010	100.0
California			48					14.2		20.5	162		101	11.	105		40	4.4	905	100.0
Michigan		6.3	26	3.2	39	00 0		12.8		49.6	119		26		51	6.3	16	2.0		100.0
Inited States	1 256		201		839	× ×	2 767	_1_	2, 225	_	4 281	19.4	7 075	1 -	1, 101		399	7 4	0/5,6	100.0
.		-	660	1	-	:	V.		~. ا -	1 0	8 0	. I	-		- 1			?		
Group:			F																	
Grain, dry beans, rice	135	4.2	4 15	4.7	893	0.4		7 9			406	7.	283	2.	152	6.2	39			100.0
Fruits, vegetables, nuts.		3.1.	134		389	9.5		9 9	677		1,055	25.	593	14.	417	10.			4,092	100.0
Cotton and products	11	1.9	25.	2.8	127		103	000		5.4	1,046	8	211	23.	114	12.				100.0
Poultry, eggs	, 40 0	2.1	04	4.4.	4 9	.2.8	0, 00	2.8		33.9	146	22.1	160	27.3	19	16.4	2 2 2 3	1.7	289	100.0
All marketing	_	5.6 1	039	4.92	217	ن 4		-	25		3.714	17.	2, 189	9	1.396	9	647	, 0	21, 336	100.0
Purchasing	\perp	2	09	-	240	-	557	14.	1.379		667	13.		16.	842	17.4	25.0	~		
Total			9	4.2.2	1 7	4		4	٠١ ،		4.381	16.7	2.975	=			906	15	- 1	100.0
	_		- 11		:					. II	- 11	. []		• }	- 11	- 11			- 11	

1/ Arrayed according to total number of associations organized.

Table 9. - Farmers' Marketing and Purchasing Associations: Number discontinued by specified groups, 1875-1939

			.,								
Year	Crain, dry beans, rice	Dairy prod- ucts	Fruits, vege- tables, nuts	Live- stock	Cotton and prod- ucts	Poul- try, eggs	Wool, mohair	Miscel- laneous	All mar- keting	Pur- chasing	Total
						Number					
			T								
1875 1900	5	22	3	1	1	-	-	-	32	1	33
1901	-	2	_		-	-	_	_	2	_	2
1902	2	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	9	1	10
1903 1904	-	3 4	-	-	_		_	-	3 4	1	4
1905	1	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	10	1	11
1906 1907	1 -	6 5	2	-	-	-	•	-	9	1	10
1907	1	7	1 2	-	2	-	-	-	6 12	-	6 12
1909	1	5	8	2	-	-	-	2	18	1	19
1910	3	10	18	-	2	-	-	-	33	2	35
1911	4	11	14	_	2	2		4	37	4	41
1912	10	22	26	1	8	-	-	5	72	4	76
1913 1914	13 15	29 42	38 42	1 1	6 8	-	-	3	90	6	96
1915	28	67	64	4	16	1	-	10 10	118 190	18 30	136 220
1916	40	81	77	2	11	-	-	13	224	34	258
1917 1918	42 56	102 112	57 76	9 15	15 22	4 1	- 1	22 23	251 306	48 40	299 346
1919	81	98	55	24	12	1	1	24	296	63	359
1920	114	107	73	30	22	1	5	47	399	104	503
1921	128	92	85	34	15	2	5	46	407	94	501
1922	134	94	114	50	11	2	6	61	472	113	585
1923 1924	151	88	180	90	10	9	5	60	593	129	722
1924	148 184	78 112	163 147	94 121	14 14	9 1 0	4 8	67 61	577 657	112 134	689 791
1926	150	102	126	117	14	10	10	48	577	109	686
1927 1928	152 116	125 90	137 125	127 146	15 4	14 27	7 8	56 36	633 552	112 105	745 657
1929	146	116	144	146	10	27	11	36	636	94	730
1930	167	128	177	217	19	27	19	42	796	106	902
1931	137	102	134	206	18	25	6	31	659	93	752
1932	15 2	90	145	264	19	24	5	35	734	82	816
1933	90	82	129	207	18	20	7	41	594	89	683
1934 1935	97 118	86 100	149 133	212 195	7 25	23 16	13 13	34 42	621 642	87	708 747
1900	110	100	155	193	23	10	13	72	042	105	/ + /
1936	120	85	83	111	24	10	6	44	483	88	571
1937 1938	136 172	69 53	68 51	95 65	11 12	10 9	4 5	34 18	4 27 385	84 63	511 448
1936	50	29	26	20	5	7	-	9	146	28	174
Total	2,965	2,470	2,873	2,607	392	291	149	965	12,712	2,186	14,898

TABLE 10. - FARMERS' MARKETING AND PURCHASING ASSOCIATIONS: NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE DISCONTINUED IN SPECIFIED PERIODS BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS, LEADING STATES, AND SPECIFIED GROUPS, 1875-1939

	CEOCKA	21	DIVI	STONS	기.	ADING	SIAIE	N. A	O SPI	CIFI	CD GRO	OUPS,	18/2-	1939					
It om 1		t		-				Geog	raph	1 c D	IVIS	ons							1
- 1	1875-19	006	1901-05	5 190	06-10	191	1-15	1916	- 20	1921	- 25	1926	-30	1931	-35	1936	39	Tote	_
	Num-Pe	- 2	Num- Per- ber cent	-Num	Per-	Num-	Per-	Num- ber	Per-	Num- ber	Per-	Num- ber	Per-	Num- ber	Per-	Num- ber	Per.	Num- ber	Per.
Division:			_																
West North Central					<u>ن</u>	162		560		1,075		1,305		1,318		630		-	
West South Central			_		من «د	74		295		311		312		311		140		3,418	
South Atlantic			_		, s	72		150		214		287		355		130			
Mountain	18 2.	, 0	2 10 1.1	13	4.4	23	2.5	169	14.2	242 260	25.3	201	21.1	187	19.6	105	6.1	908	100.0
Pacific		(_		• •	47		149		195		210		194		86		894	
New England		-	9 2.1	201	2.3	23		60		123		109		147		29		436	
Total	33	. 2	31 . 2	82	9.	569	3.8	1,765	11.8	3, 288	22.1	3,720	25.0	3,706	24.9	1,704	11.4	14,898	100.0
								Le	adi	ng St	ates								
State:		-		-	_														
(A)	-	-				30		144		258	2.1	311		301		143		1 180	
Minnesota	4	1 -	_			212		168		266	22.	277		1276		120		1, 161	
Iowa	٠	•			4.	28		103		184	16.	292		347		139		1,100	
Illinois	4	4.	_		9.	16		44		133	14.	210		329		156		899	_
New York	18 2	. 6.	_		1.9	12		80		193	31.	162		98		29		619	
Missouri	•				s.	7		21		109	17.	177		218		74		609	
Konsos	1 1				1.2	36		96		140	24.	117		127		52		575	
Nebraska	•	•			.2	14		61	11.3	136	25.	150		109	2.5	70		541	
Michigan	•		_			œ <u>s</u>		48		142	29.	130		111		51		490	
South Dakota	٠ ،				7.	12		21		102	24.	133		95		2 4		422	
Ohio	•	•			3.	-		30		85	20.	121		104		69		418	
California	œ	m 7	14 .3	. 4	٠ ∞	262	5.3	56 678	14. 1 14. 1	96 1,089	24.2	93 1,134	23.5	86 1,112	23. 1	483	10.0	396	100.0
Тотв1	33	.2	31	2 82	9.	569	3.8	1,765	11.8	3, 288	22. 1	3,720	25.0	3,706	24.9	1,704	11.4	14,898	100.0
								Sp	ecif	ied	Group	S							
Group:																			
Grain, dry beans, rice			_		. 2	70	2.4	333		745		731	-	594		478			100.
Fruits, vegetables, nuts	_					184		338		380	-	709	- "	1 084		228		2,873	
Dairy products					1.3	171	6.9	200		464		561		460		236			100.
Cotton		_		_	1.0	40		8 2		64	-	62		87		52		392	100.
Wool, mohair	, ,	, ,				n .		7	4.4	28 27	18.8	55	36.9	108	29.5	15	10.1	149	100.0
Miscellaneous products	-			\dashv	. 2	32	3.3	129	!	295	1	218	- 1	183	1	105		965	100.
All marketing	32	٤.	28 .2	7	9.	507	4.0	1,476	11.6	2,706	21.3	3,194	25.1	3,250	25.6	1,441	11.3	12,712	100.0
Purchasing	-	<u>.</u>	т т	4	.2	62	2.8	289	13.2	582	26.6	526	24.1	456	20.9	263	12.0	2,186	100.0
Total	33	-2	31	2 82	9.	569	3.8	1,765	11.8	3,288	22.1	3,720	25.0	3,706	24.9	1,704	11.4	14,898	100.0
1/																			

^{1/} Arrayed according to number of associations discontinued.

2/ Less than one-tenth of one percent. SOURCE OF DATA: See Appendix, table 5.

Table 11. - Farmers' Marketing and Purchasing Associations: Percentages which discontinuing associations were of active ASSOCIATIONS BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS, LEADING STATES, AND SPECIFIED GROUPS, 1920-1939

9				-									1	L				L		L	1000
Item I/	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	19 29	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1939
Division:										Pe	rcen	ıt									
West North Central Pacific East North Central New England Middle Atlantic West South Central East South Central South Atlantic	2.77 10.35 10.35 8.31 8.73 8.73 8.73 8.73	0 0 0 0 4 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	3.1 2.9 7.0 6.9 10.3 8.0 8.0 5.1 5.1	3.6 9.2 9.2 9.2 111.8 14.9 6.4	3.5 3.4 3.4 6.5 6.5 7.7 7.7	4 4 4 7 1 1 2 3 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	1.4.4.8.7.0.7.4 1.1.2.8.8.8.0.7.4	2.4 2.9 4.2 10.4 4.0 11.0 8.6 8.5 8.3	8.4.4.00.8.0	2.84.0 2.00.0 2.00.0 3.00.0 3.00.0 5.	6.1 6.1 6.6 10.7 10.2 7.4 10.5 11.5 6.7	4.4.6 6.7.0 7.00.7 8.9.9 9.3	5.3 6.8 7.2 10.0 6.3	4.4 6.2 8.3 8.9 9.9 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0	5.2 5.6 5.7 6.3 10.7 11.4 5.7	5.8 8.8 8.8 112.5 14.5 5.8 5.8 6.5 7.8	8 8 3 4 8 7 9 9 8 9 8 9 8 9 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	80.0.0.0.0.0.4.« 4.	0.4.22.2.8.4.6.0.4.1.2.8.4.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0	1.1.2.0.0.2.0.0.2.0.0.2.0.0.2.0.0.2.0.0.2.0.0.2.0.0.2.0	8.44.00 9.44.00 9.00
State: Minnesota. California. Wisconsin. Nebraska. Iowa. Illinois. Kansas. Missouri. Michigan. Texas. New York. Twelve States.	21.2	2 6 6 6 7 7 7 8 7 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8 7 8	04.04.04.1.0.00.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0.00 0	8.4.8.8.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.	0.4 8.4 8.8 8.9 4.0 9.0 4.2 4.0 9.0 9.0 4.7 7.1	2. 4. 4. 8. 4. 5. 4. 7. 6. 4. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6. 6.	2 w w v 4 4 4 0 w 4 4 0 0 4 4 8 w w c 6 w c 6 w c 7 8 4 2 2 2 1	ενεν4ε 4ν4ν αι. 4 14ν44ν 4ο 0 0 4ν ο.	0.4.8.4.4.4.4.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.	33.3 9.25.7 11.12 10.25	8.5.7.7.7.7.8.8.9.9.13.4.9.13.4.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.9.	8844446887 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	4.8.4.4.8.0.0.00 4.8.4.4.8.0.0.0.00 6.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.	24.8.8.8.2.9.8.8.4 8.6.8.8.2.8.8.2.0.0.8	24.8.8.8.8.8.9.6.4.8.8 8.0.0.8.8.9.9.9.9.0	6.44404077000 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	2.24 £ £ £ 7.2 £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £ £	0.0.0.4.4.0.4.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0	3. 12.3.5.3.1.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0	1.1.0.0.1.1.1.0.0.0.0.1.1.1.0.0.0.1.1.1.1.0.0.1	04.00.44444.077.4 04.00.16.00.00.118
Group: Dairy products. Grain. Cotton and products. Nuts. Livestock. Livestock. Fruits, vegetables. Poultry, eggs. All marketing. Marketing & purchasing.	3.8 11. 4. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.		2117 2 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	2.8.8.8.8.9.9.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0	22.6 6.9 6.9 7.8 11.2 7.4 6.8 7.4 7.7	3.7 6.9 6.9 7.0 10.7 7 8.3 8.9 8.9 6.3 7 7 6.3 7 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 6 6 7 8 7 8 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 7 8 7 8 7	600404708 4 0 4 400107707 8 8 4 8	444.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.	33.11 11.33 11.37 12.77 12.90 17.90 17.90 17.90	1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0	4.6 4.7 5.4 7.6 10.9 110.9 111.4 111.4 11.4 7.1 7.1	3.7 5.3 1.4 1.4 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0	3.3 5.8 19.0 115.3 117.7 7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0	3.0 1.5.6 1.6.4 1.	3.2 3.0 2.0 2.0 3.7 115.7 111.3 111.3 3.3 3.3	10.2 4 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	8. 4. 4. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10. 10	74.27.20.07.77. 4. E. 4.	144.00.00 144.00.00 144.00.00 144.00 144.00 144.00 144.00 144.00 144.00 144.00 144.00 144.00 144.00 144.00 144.00 144.00 144.00 144.00 144.00 146.00	1.2 1.9 2.1 2.1 2.1 2.1 1.7 1.0 1.0	8.844440888
Arrayed by average rate of disco	ate of	disco	ont inuance		for 20	0-yea.	r per	iod.													

Table 12. - Farmers' Marketing and Purchasing Associations: Number active each year by geographic divisions, 1900-1939

Year	West North Central	East North Central	West South Central	Pacific	South Atlantic	Mountain	Middle Atlantic	East South Central	New England	Total
					Numl	ber				
1900	556	338	18	73	20	21	99	10	88	1, 223
1901	624	366	23	94	24	25	112	11	87	1,366
1902	713	409	28	103	25	28	120	18	89	1,533
1903	819	477	33	116	29	34	128	22	88	1,746
1904	918	562	43	122	36	43	131	27	87	1,969
1905	1,103	623	67	148	43	53	134	34	86	2,291
1906	1,299	703	96	172	58	59	140	48	86	2,661
1907	1,521	790	139	193	87	77	157	71	90	3,125
1908	1,761	873	163	229	119	96	172	94	93	3,600
1909	1,992	971	188	282	211	117	192	110	95	4,158
1910	2,218	1,075	221	327	258	142	209	123	102	4,675
1911	2,463	1,170	248	371	286	156	221	133	112	5, 160
1912	2,753	1,333	273	418	310	177	247	151	131	5, 793
1913	2,989	1,472	311	461	329	222	272	174	145	6, 375
1914	3,307	1,633	363	503	368	273	299	187	176	7, 109
1915	3,679	1,803	392	539	397	338	3 25	200	200	7, 873
1916	4,066	1,971	418	601	398	386	340	215	225	8,620
1917	4,403	2,230	431	634	408	424	366	223	253	9,372
1918	4,866	2,574	425	666	421	445	401	226	295	10,319
1919	5,435	3,158	465	699	451	474	480	251	335	11,748
1920	6,072	3,734	531	736	497	476	544	278	344	13,212
1921	6,424	4,054	608	783	530	485	670	331	357	14, 242
1922	6,526	4,161	661	791	570	476	696	392	355	14, 628
1923	6,515	4,146	653	814	582	498	669	403	337	14, 617
1924	6,459	4,147	628	845	613	510	632	386	324	14, 544
1925	6,358	4,089	627	853	612	506	597	359	304	14, 305
1926	6, 293	4,016	635	854	628	511	567	362	283	14, 149
1927	6, 191	3,946	682	850	629	525	529	344	267	13, 963
1928	6, 146	3,883	751	862	639	547	510	342	256	13, 936
1929	6, 054	3,790	772	875	648	570	508	339	239	13, 795
1930	5, 957	3,640	770	879	646	623	498	323	224	13, 560
1931	5,844	3,536	741	882	633	639	498	320	219	13,312
1932	5,602	3,374	707	887	611	627	508	307	228	12,851
1933	5,422	3,272	687	902	549	635	519	307	225	12,518
1934	5,276	3,209	751	919	533	635	522	308	220	12,373
1935	5,106	3,096	762	947	516	635	525	297	208	12,092
1936	5,001	2,988	777	954	524	629	532	298	203	11,906
1937	4,848	2,865	788	957	511	629	552	303	198	11,651
1938	4,674	2,779	821	937	509	607	558	299	195	11,379
1939	4,624	2,750	834	929	499	601	563	304	190	11,294

Table 13. - Farmers' Marketing and Purchasing Associations: Number active each year by leading states, 1900-39

Year	Minne- sota	Wis- consin	Iowa	Illi- nois	North Dakota	Ne- braska	Texas	Kansas	Mis- souri	New York	Cali- fornia	Michi- gan	Total 1/
			l			٨	lumbei	-			1	1	
1900	284	250	179	37	13	20	10	14	16	53	65	27	968
1901	312	271	194	38	21	23	13	22	18	61	82	30	1,085
1902	355	296	208	51	30	31	15	32	21	69	87	33	1,228
1903	392	323	224	82	42	51	18	43	28	76	96	40	1,415
1904	422	361	241	113	57	61	25	54	34	77	99	50	1,594
1905	487	402	284	124	89	74	36	68	40	79	113	53	1,849
1906	545	448	343	141	123	90	53	81	43	81	127	62	2, 137
1907	604	490	400	166	160	111	81	94	47	93	132	69	2,447
1908	674	525	451	197	200	129	96	118	55	96	145	74	2,760
1909	744	579	507	222	240	150	109	129	58	108	164	82	3,092
1910	821	633	564	249	263	178	123	151	62	119	183	92	3,438
1911	913	683	611	274	302	203	131	174	64	124	201	10 3	3,783
1912	1,035	775	657	310	347	231	141	199	69	134	223	110	4,231
1913	1,139	854	690	334	374	246	163	236	72	143	247	126	4,624
1914	1,256	941	727	365	420	295	196	281	84	158	273	147	5,143
1915	1,350	1,005	751	388	484	371	217	346	98	175	290	187	5,662
1916	1,455	1,074	782	413	5 69	440	230	397	109	187	326	221	6, 203
1917	1,542	1,168	825	457	603	499	225	440	135	203	342	280	6, 719
1918	1,614	1,283	913	536	627	599	216	502	193	233	371	360	7, 447
1919	1,720	1,433	1,045	702	645	670	226	586	300	293	391	445	8, 456
1920	1,820	1,558	1,245	893	661	689	232	627	514	340	416	539	9, 534
1921	1,874	1,632	1,363	1,002	67 1	688	253	646	658	424	442	577	10,214
1922		1,664	1,426	1,062	67 0	673	271	650	697	432	454	560	10,433
1923		1,646	1,428	1,072	66 9	656	271	638	732	401	466	555	10,388
1924		1,634	1,419	1,087	66 4	640	250	626	734	370	477	535	10,278
1925		1,613	1,393	1,080	66 2	623	240	610	731	347	482	516	10,121
1926 1927 1928 1929 1930	1,823 1,795 1,777 1,745	1,601 1,580 1,544 1,507 1,451	1,360 1,326 1,305 1,266 1,239	1,084 1,073 1,069 1,058 1,034	648 654 680 705 711	622 626 640 642 642	24 1 25 1 29 4 30 5 32 1	591 574 557 548 556	735 720 705 680 649	326 300 281 284 277	483 484 493 500 490	499 476 460 444 412	10,013 9,859 9,805 9,684 9,488
1931	1,673	1,427	1,227	993	695	638	310	546	623	280	492	401	9,305
1932	1,627	1,391	1,171	919	672	615	302	521	573	285	495	384	8,955
1933	1,585	1,360	1,124	865	657	598	302	518	536	286	500	371	8,702
1934	1,555	1,330	1,059	827	654	609	354	505	500	291	496	362	8,542
1935	1,545	1,306	982	785	649	590	386	485	469	292	509	352	8,350
1938	1,538	1, 271	949	747	627	580	409	480	443	301	515	346	8,206
	1,518	1, 233	912	730	597	559	433	467	426	321	516	330	8,042
	1,481	1, 203	866	692	568	544	476	456	405	331	511	322	7,855
	1,471	1, 194	853	683	564	538	496	450	401	334	506	317	7,807

^{1/} For 12 States.

Table 14. - Farmers' Marketing and Purchasing Associations: Number active by specified groups, 1900-1939

Year	Grain, dry beans, rice	Dairy prod- ucts	Fruits, vege- tables, nuts	Live- stock	Cotton and prod- ucts	Poultry, eggs	Wool, mohair	All market- ing <u>1</u> /	Pur- chasing	Total
					N	ber				
					1 1 1 1 1	7507				
1900	130	875	122	10	16	-	6	1,167	56	1,223
1901	154	951	153	12	18	1	6	1,305	61	1,366
1902	207	1,032	170	16	21	ī	6	1,464	69	1,533
1903	297	1,105	192	20	24	1	7	1,661	85	1,746
1904	396	1,191	216	21	30	1	8	1,880	89	1,969
1905	542	1,281	255	28	41	2	10	2,178	113	2,291
1906	693	1,389	295	34	66	2	11	2,518	143	2,661
1907	876	1,503	353	43	107	3	11	2,941	184	3,125
1908	1,060	1,621	424	55	126	3	12	3,368	232	3,600
1909	1,260	1,747	547	70	143	4	16	3,867	291	4, 158
1910	1,429	1,862	613	119	164	6	16	4,317	358	4,675
1011	1 507	1 005	670	147	170	4	1.5	4 707	422	E 160
1911 1912	1,597 1,812	1,986 2,132	672 754	147 197	179 189	4	16 17	4,727 5,258	433 535	5,160 5,793
1912	1,967	2,132	821	251	207	5	17	5,730	645	6,375
1914	2,218	2,374	911	356	225	10	18	6,344	765	7, 109
1915	2,552	2,465	986	490	227	12	24	7,020	853	7,873
		· .								
1916	2,909	2,546	1,018	636	225	19	27	7,668	952	8,620
1917	3,196	2,608	1,055	818	217	19	36	8,265	1,107	9,372
1918	3,491	2,642	1,085	1,082	203	23	66	8,978	1,341	10,319
1919	4,002	2,748	1,181	1,404	202	26	96	10,134	1,614	11,748
1920	4,331	2,830	1,325	1,867	194	45	115	11,269	1,943	13,212
1921	4,366	2,934	1,532	2 254	101	6,	102	10 005	0 147	14,242
1921	4,330	2,934	1,631	2,254 2,478	191 194	61 81	123 126	12,095	2, 147 2, 155	14,628
1923	4,241	2,988	1,657	2,532	203	100	132	12,499	2,118	14,617
1924	4,133	3,016	1,692	2,553	204	133	142	12,470	2,074	14,544
1925	3,992	2,988	1,691	2,524	203	159	151	12,277	2,028	14,305
1926	3,876	2,968	1,691	2,485	221	176	153	12, 117	2,032	14,149
1927	3,774	2,909	1,681	2,437	248	201	162	11,928	2,035	13,963
1928	3,696	2,912	1,681	2,372	299	209	171	11,850	2,086	13,936
1929	3,591	2,868	1,638	2, 292	340	207	171	11,616	2,179	13,795
1930	3,544	2,806	1,575	2,114	352	214	175	11,272	2,288	13,560
1931	3,436	2,766	1,547	1 065	241	210	172	10 040	2 272	12 210
1931	3,436	2,700	1,347	1,965 1,731	341 328	210 205	173 168	10,940	2,372 2,404	13,312 12,851
1933	3,218	2,735	1,400	1,731	322	203	165	10,447	2,442	12,651
1934	3,191	2,712	1,353	1,351	347	193	159	9,774	2,599	12,373
1935	3,102	2,651	1,302	1,192	379	185	150	9,418	2,674	12,092
1026	0.000	0.500	1 000					0	0.510	
1936 1937	2,986	2,600	1,293	1,112	404	196	144	9,187	2,719	11,906
1937	2,857 2,701	2,566 2,529	1,273 1,234	1,034 974	440 491	197 193	144 140	8,947 8,697	2,704 2,682	11,651 11,379
1939	2,663	2,505	1,219	957	515	193	140	8,624	2,670	11,379
		,000	4,447		313			0,027	2,070	11, 254

^{1/} Includes associations classified as miscellaneous.

Table 15. - Farmers' Marketing and Purchasing Associations: Numbers organized and discontinued and percentages which the purchasing associations were of the total, by years, 1910-1939

		Orga	nized			Discon	tinued	
Year	Marketing	Pur- chasing	Total	Percent Purchasing	Marketing	Pur- chasing	Total	Percent Purchasing
	Number	Number	Number		Number	Number	Number	
1910	483	69	552	12.5	33	2	35	5.7
1911	447	79	526	15.0	37	4	41	9.8
1912	603	106	709	15.0	72	4	76	5.3
1913	562	116	678	17.1	90	6	96	6.2
1914	732	138	870	15.9	118	18	136	13.2
1915	866	118	984	12.0	190	30	220	13.6
1916	872	133	1,005	13.2	224	34	258	13. 2
1917	848	203	1,051	19.3	251	48	299	16.1
1918	1,019	274	1,293	21.2	306	40	346	11.6
1919	1,452	336	1,788	18.8	296	63	359	17.5
1920	1,534	433	1,967	22.0	399	104	503	20.7
1921	1,233	298	1,531	19.5	407	94	501	18.8
1922	850	121	971	12.5	472	113	585	19.3
1923	619	92	711	12.9	593	<u>1</u> / 129	7 2 2	17.9
1924	548	68	616	11.0	<u>1</u> / 577	1/ 112	689	16.3
1925	464	88	552	15.9	1/ 657	<u>1</u> / 134	791	16.9
1926	4 17	113	530	21.3	1/ 577	109	686	15.9
1927	444	115	559	20.6	<u>1</u> / 633	112	745	15.0
1928	474	156	630	24.8	<u>1</u> / 552	105	657	16.0
1929	402	187	589	31.7	<u>1</u> / 636	94	730	12.9
1930	452	215	667	32.2	1/ 796	106	902	11.8
1931	327	177	504	35. 1	<u>1</u> / 659	93	752	12.4
1932	241	114	355	32.1	1/ 734	82	816	10.0
1933	223	127	350	36.3	1/ 594	89	683	13.0
1934	319	244	563	43.3	1/ 621	87	708	12.3
1935	286	180	466	38.6	1/ 642	105	747	14.1
1936	25 2	133	385	34.5	<u>1</u> / 483	88	571	15.4
1937	187	69	256	27.0	1/ 427 1/ 385	<u>1</u> / 84	511	16.4
1938	135	41	176	23.3	1/ 385	$\frac{1}{1}$ 84 63 1/28	448	14.1
1939	73	16	89	18.0	1/ 146	1/ 28	174	16.1
Total	17,364	4,559	21,923	20.8	12,607	2, 180	14,787	14.7

^{1/} Discontinuances exceeded number organized.

TABLE 16. - FARMERS' MARKETING AND PURCHASING ASSOCIATIONS: NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF ASSOCIATIONS IN BUSINESS FOR SPECIFIED PERIODS, BY GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS, LEADING STATES, AND SPECIFIED GROUPS, AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1939

South East South West South Mountain Atlantic Central Central	A Number Percent Number Percent Number Percent Number Percent	9 1.8 7 2.3 30 3.6 1	120 24.1 62 20.4 152 18.2 176 29.3	70 14 0 72 23 7 124 14 0 79	30 6.0 15 4.9 39 4.7 62 1	31 6.2 9 3.0 11 1.3 25	5 1.0 6 2.0 13	1	1 .2 1 .3	3 499 100.0 304 100.0 834 100.0 601 100.0	North Dakota Nebraska California Texas	Number Percent Number Percent Number Percent Number Perce	6 1.1 1 .2 3 .6 27	68 12.1 50 9.3 75 14.8 244	71 12.6 96 17.8 66 13.0 64	48 8.5 54 10.0 72 14.2 47	135 23.9 170 31.6 97 19.2 16 77 13.6 43 8.0 45 8.9 5	58 10.3 29 5.4 25 4.9 6	8 1.4 19 3.5 19 3.8 1 1 .2 3 .6 21 4.2 -	1 .2 5 .9	564 100.0 538 100.0 506 100.0 496 1	Poultry Wool	Bud	it Number Percent Number Percent Number Percent Number Percen	3 1 2.0 5 2.6	122 12.8 8 16.0 65 34.0 29	111 11.6 10 20.0 39 20.4 40 28.6 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	237 24.8 9 18.0 5 2.6 13	69 7.2 6 12.0 - 1	16 1.7 1 2.0 1 .5 3	1 .1	1	7
East North West North Central Central	Number Percent Number Percent	4. 16		9.8 474	16.5 938	8.3 563	196	2.8 182	1.8 26	2,750 100 0 4.624 100.0	lowa 111inois	Number Percent Number Percent	.1 7	2.6 70	9.6 66	20.3 200	11.3 99	15.9 62	4.7 29	51 6.0 2 .3	100.0 683 1	Fruits and	vegetables Grain	Number Percent Number Percent	9. 12	16.7 117	184 15.7 94 3.5	10.7 750	7.4 414	3.9 392	2.7 103	1.5 18	-
New England Atlantic C	Number Percent Number Percent Numb	12 2.1	34 17.9 158 28.1 3	7.9 56 9.9	30.0 38 6.8	3.1 25 4.4	6. r.	6.	2.6 5 .9		Minnesota Wisconsin	Number Percent Number Percent Numb	.4	82 6.9	7 8 03 7.8	14.3 247 20.7	15.2	10.5 109 9.1	6.7 70 5.9	48 4.0	100.0, 1,194 100.0	Fru	Cotton Dairy veg	Number Percent Number Percent Numb	5.6 5 .2	14.4 253 10.1	249 9.9	2.5 331 13.2	1.4 284 11.3	1.7 225 9.0	.2 226 9.0	.2 144 5.8	-

Table 17. - Farmers' Marketing and Purchasing Associations: Average length of life by geographic divisions, leading states, and specified groups for associations active december 31, 1939.

Unit	Geographic Divisions		
	Associations	Years active	Average years active
	Number		
Division:			
New England	190	3,396	17.9
Middle Atlantic	563	7,087	12.6
East North Central	2,750	55,988	20.4
West North Central	4,624	101,673	22.0
South Atlantic	499	5,483	11.0
East South Central	304	3,558	11.7
West South Central	834	8,126	9.7
Mountain	601	7,308	12.2
Pacific	929	15,169	16.3
United States	11, 294	207,788	18.4
	Leading States		
State:			
Minnesota	1,471	36,493	24.8
Wisconsin	1, 194	28,462	23.8
Iowa	853	21, 133	24.8
Illinois	683	13,009	19.0
North Dakota	564	10,394	18.4
Nebraska	538	10,174	18.9
California	506	9,568	18.9
Kansas	450	8,683	19.3
Missouri	401	7,256	18.1
Texas	496	3,934	7.9
	Specified Group		
Group:			
Cotton and products	5 1 5	4, 222	8.2
Dairy	2,505	62,888	25.1
Fruits, vegetables, nuts	1,219	19,302	15.8
Grain, dry beans, rice	2,663	62,503	23.5
Livestock	957	16,291	17.0
Poultry, eggs	191	1,861	9.7
Wool, mohair	140	2, 125	15. 2
Miscellaneous	434	5,410	12.5
All marketing	8', 624	174,602	20.2
Purchasing	2,670	33, 186	12.4
All marketing and purchasing	11,294	207,788	18.4

